

FERTILIZE WITH "WAR-FLUORA"

We have now specially compounded this QUICK-ACTING "COMPLETE" FOOD composed of natural MINERAL ROCKS with ORGANIC MATERIALS, PHOSPHATES, POTASH and CALCIUM scientifically blended.

For VEGETABLES, Etc.,

It has ALL the ESSENTIAL PLANT FOODS to secure GOOD ROOT ACTION, RAPID GROWTH and LARGE CROPS of EXCELLENT QUALITY with INCREASED MINERAL and VITAMIN content.

A 'PERFECTLY-BALANCED' and 'FERTILE' SOIL ASSURED

1 cwt. ...	18.6	10 cwt. ...	£8.5.0	} Cge. Paid (within "Free radius" from Goods Station) 300 miles England & Wales
2 " ..	£1.16.3	15 " ..	£12.6.3	
4 " ..	£4.5.9	1 ton ..	£16.7.6	

ANALYSIS:

NITROGEN	2.17%	ORGANIC MATTER ..	52.68%
PHOS. ACID (P ₂ O ₅) ..	3.05%	INORGANIC MINERALS,	
POTASH K ₂ O) ..	4.77%	Iron, Sodium, Manganese,	
CALCIUM (CaCO ₃) ..	18.65%	Magnesium, Titanium,	
		Fluorine, Felspar and	47.32%
		Other Minerals ..	100.00%

Nitrogen and Phosphate mainly from Organic sources.

Other Grades for growing "SUPER-QUALITY" VEGETABLES, FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.:-

"ORGANO-FLUORA"

Natural "COMPLETE" Food 3 lbs. 2/- to 1 cwt. 23/6. Cge. Paid on 28 lb. and up. HALF POSTAGE on smaller bags (if sent direct).

"STANDARD"

100% MINERAL FOOD (No Nitrogen) for those having Stable, or other Organic Manures or "Humus." — 3 lbs. 1/3 to 1cwt. 15/- Cge. terms (opposite).

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS to ALLOTMENT SOCIETIES.

"FLUORA" LANGDALE ROAD,
THORNTON HEATH

(Dept. P.A.) Phone: THORNTON HEATH 3916. Surrey

Literature sent on receipt of P.C.

This kind can never be made good, but a timely application of this dust (applied with a small Waldron powder distributor) would have prevented the spoiling of a valuable crop.

There are pest and disease control measures that can be undertaken even at this time of year, and it is to these that we propose to refer.

Slugs.—These can be tackled at the same time as the winter digging by using a mixture consisting of equal parts of finely ground super sulphate and hydrated lime. This mixture kills the slugs by contact and should be applied at the rate of 1 oz. per square yard.

It is wise to sprinkle a little right round the outside of the treated plot to keep it free from fresh invasions.

A slug destroyer containing metaldehyde has recently been marketed in a granular form. It is simple to use. You just scatter a few pieces about where the slugs are troublesome. Although out of season it is worth mentioning that for potatoes it is a good plan to scatter a few pieces of the slug destroyer along the rows before earthing up.

Wireworms.—Winter digging also affords us an opportunity to give a shot at these pests, which are the commonest and probably the most difficult to get rid of. A considerable amount of investigation work on the control of wireworms has been carried out recently at Rothamsted Research Station, and as far as the work has gone naphthalene has given the best results. This should be dug in at the rate of 3-4 ozs. per square yard. It acts mainly as a repellent.

This treatment can be supplemented, if necessary, by trapping. Wireworms can often be successfully trapped by sowing a row of wheat here and there between the vegetable crops. The worms enter the roots of the wheat to most vegetables and will soon find it. You carefully dig up the wheat when it is six or seven inches high and you will also dig up large numbers of the wireworms.

Winter Spraying of Fruit Trees.—We know that a number of allotment holders are interested in fruit, and whether it be apples, pears, damsons, plums, cherries, currants, loganberries or blackberries, an application of tar distillate winter wash will pay. This wash kills not only live insects hibernating in the trees, but also the eggs of insects (aphis, apple sucker, caterpillars and scale insects) deposited on the trees which, if left as nature intended, will hatch next spring. Aphis causes loss of vitality, checked growth, withered foliage and later dead wood. Apple sucker causes the blossom to wither and turn brown. Leaves are often deformed, stunted and which starves the tree. Caterpillars feed by eating the leaves, the loss of which applied when the buds are dormant and the trees are dry.

December and January are the best months for spraying, but you must not spray in frosty weather. Use an efficient sprayer with a fine nozzle and spray every part of the trees, including the tops of the twigs. Cover with paper any plants growing under the trees. For apples, pears, damsons, plums, currants and cherries add 2 gallons of water to 1 pint of tar distillate winter wash.